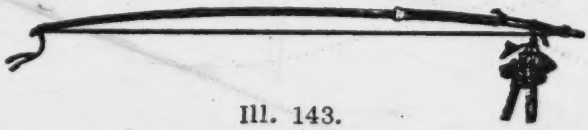
/292 cont./

285 of the lid-half, is pulled through the outer oval of this half from below upward, forms a large carrying /293/ band over the lid, and on the other side leads down to the bottom rods in the same manner. If one wishes to open the basket, the lid-half slides up on the thread (Pl. 57, Ill. 16). At the same time, however, the thread also serves for closure during transport: on either side one makes a loop which is put over the ends of the rod of the lid-half and pulled tight (Ill. 142g).

Sieves and sieve-baskets are made entirely differently
[824] (wälilisi; Pl. 55, Ills. 2 and 3). They are made out of shavings of flexible creepers (according to Ehrenreich, arimbamba). The shavings run radially and are interwoven concentrically with similar switches (two each). On the bottom they cross in four groups. In Ehrenreich's specimens the plaiting is in part so tight
[283] (Berlin 3898) that the utensil is useless as a sieve. Such tight



Ill. 143.
Bow for picking apart the cotton.

baskets serve as containers for raw cotton in spinning.

Rod-sieves consist of fine rods placed parallel, which are bound together at considerable intervals with two strings (Pl. 55, Ill. 1).

I did not see among the Karajá the other kinds of baskets and bags mentioned by Ehrenreich: small palm-leaf baskets with rectangular bottom, square baskets, small bags with flap lids made of carandasinha palm fiber, bottle-shaped flexible baskets (moti), hanging baskets (Berlin 3879), and lid-baskets (Berlin 3900) made of flexible cipo plaiting.

283 I. Just as varied and skillful are the treatment and the
[462] utilization of cotton, which are incumbent on the women. Cotton
[248] is grown in the plantings; tending it is the duty of the woman. The harvested cotton is stored in baskets. Before it is spun, it is